# **Reference for Laboratory**

- 1. Advanced Practical Physics for students, B.L. Flint and H.T. Worsnop, 1971, Asia Publishing House.
- 2. Advanced level Physics Practicals, Michael Nelson and Jon M. Ogborn, 4<sup>th</sup> Edition, reprinted 1985, Heinemann Educational Publishers.
- 3. A Text Book of Practical Physics, Indu Prakash and Ramakrishna, 11<sup>th</sup> Edition,2011, Kitab Mahal, New Delhi.
- 4. Practical Physics, G.L. Squires, 2015, 4<sup>th</sup> Edition, Cambridge University Press.

# CC-X: Analog Systems and Applications (32221403) Credit: 06 (Theory-04, Practical-02) Theory: 60 Hours

Practical: 60 Hours

# **Course Objective**

This course introduces the concept of semiconductor devices and their applications. It also emphasizes on understanding of amplifiers, oscillators, operational amplifier and their applications.

# **Course Learning Outcomes**

At the end of this course, the following concepts will be learnt

- Characteristics and working of pn junction.
- Two terminal devices: Rectifier diodes, Zener diode, photodiode etc
- NPN and PNP transistors: Characteristics of different configurations, biasing, stabilization and their applications.
- CE and two stage RC coupled transistor amplifier using h-parameter model of the transistor.
- Designing of different types of oscillators and their stabilities.
- Ideal and practical op-amps: Characteristics and applications.
- In the laboratory course, the students will be able to study characteristics of various diodes and BJT. They will be able to design amplifiers, oscillators and DACs. Also different applications using Op-Amp will be designed.

#### Unit 1

**Semiconductor Diodes:** P and N type semiconductors. Energy Level Diagram. Conductivity and Mobility, Concept of Drift velocity.PN Junction Fabrication (Simple Idea). Barrier Formation in PN Junction Diode. Derivation for Barrier Potential, Barrier

Width and Current for abrupt Junction. Equation of continuity, Current Flow Mechanism in Forward and Reverse Biased Diode.

(9 Lectures)

#### Unit 2

**Two-terminal Devices and their Applications:** (1) Rectifier Diode: Half-wave Rectifiers. Centre-tapped and Bridge Full-wave Rectifiers, Calculation of Ripple Factor and Rectification Efficiency, C-filter, (2) Zener Diode and Voltage Regulation. Principle, structure and characteristics of (1) LED, (2) Photodiode and (3) Solar Cell, Qualitative idea of Schottky diode and Tunnel diode.

(7 Lectures)

### Unit 3

**Bipolar Junction transistors:** n-p-n and p-n-p Transistors. I-V characteristics of CB and CE Configurations. Active, Cutoff and Saturation Regions. Current gains  $\alpha$  and  $\beta$ . Relations between  $\alpha$  and  $\beta$ . Load Line analysis of Transistors. DC Load line and Q-point. Physical Mechanism of Current Flow.

(6 Lectures)

### Unit 4

**Amplifiers:** Transistor Biasing and Stabilization Circuits. Fixed Bias and Voltage Divider Bias. Transistor as 2-port Network.h-parameter Equivalent Circuit. Analysis of a single-stage CE amplifier using Hybrid Model. Input and Output Impedance. Current, Voltage and Power Gains. Classification of Class A, B & C Amplifiers.

(10 Lectures)

**Coupled Amplifier:** Two stage RC-coupled amplifier and its frequency response.

(4 Lectures)

# Unit 5

**Feedback in Amplifiers:** Positive and Negative Feedback. Effect of negative feedback on Input Impedance, Output Impedance, Gain, Stability, Distortion and Noise.

(4 Lectures)

**Sinusoidal Oscillators:** Barkhausen's Criterion for self-sustained oscillations. RC Phase shift oscillator, determination of Frequency. Hartley & Colpitts oscillators.

(4 Lectures)

#### Unit 6

**Operational Amplifiers (Black Box approach):** Characteristics of an Ideal and Practical Op-Amp. (IC 741) Open-loop and Closed-loop Gain. Frequency Response. CMRR. Slew Rate and concept of Virtual ground.

(4 Lectures)

**Applications of Op-Amps:** (1) Inverting and non-inverting amplifiers, (2) Adder, (3) Subtractor, (4) Differentiator, (5) Integrator, (6) Log amplifier, (7) Comparator and Zero crossing detector (8) Wein bridge oscillator.

(9 Lectures)

**Conversion:** D/A Resistive networks (Weighted and R-2R Ladder). Accuracy and Resolution.

(3 Lectures)

# **Practical: 60 Hours**

Session on the construction and use of specific analogue devices and experimental apparatuses used in the lab, including necessary precautions.

Sessions on the review of experimental data analysis, sources of error and their estimation in detail, writing of scientific laboratory reports including proper reporting of errors. Application to the specific experiments done in the lab.

At least 08 experiments from the following:

- 1. To study the V-I characteristics of a Zener diode and its use as voltage regulator.
- 2. Study of V-I & power curves of solar cells, and find maximum power point & efficiency.
- 3. To study the characteristics of a Bipolar Junction Transistor in CE configuration.
- 4. To study the various biasing configurations of BJT for normal class A operation.
- 5. To design a CE transistor amplifier of a given gain (mid-gain) using voltage divider bias.
- 6. To study the frequency response of voltage gain of a two stage RC-coupled transistor amplifier.
- 7. To design a Wien bridge oscillator for given frequency using an op-amp.
- 8. To design a phase shift oscillator of given specifications using BJT.
- 9. To design a digital to analog converter (DAC) of given specifications.
- 10. To design an inverting amplifier using Op-amp (741,351) for dc voltage of given gain
- 11. (a) To design inverting amplifier using Op-amp (741,351) & study its frequency response
  - (b) To design non-inverting amplifier using Op-amp (741,351) and study frequency response
- 12. (a) To add two dc voltages using Op-amp in inverting and non-inverting mode
  - (b) To study the zero-crossing detector and comparator.
- 13. To design a precision Differential amplifier of given I/O specification using Op-amp.
- 14. To investigate the use of an op-amp as an Integrator.
- 15. To investigate the use of an op-amp as a Differentiator.
- 16. To design a circuit to simulate the solution of simultaneous equation and 1st/2ndorder differential equation.

### **References for Theory:**

# **Essential Readings:**

- 1. Integrated Electronics, J. Millman and C.C. Halkias, 1991, Tata Mc-Graw Hill. Electronics: Fundamentals and Applications, J.D. Ryder, 2004, Prentice Hall.
- 2. Linear Integrated Circuit, R. A. Gayakwad, 4th edition, 2000, Prentice Hall
- 3. Microelectronic circuits, A.S. Sedra, K.C. Smith, A.N. Chandorkar, 2014, 6th Edn., Oxford University Press. Semiconductor Devices: Physics and Technology, S.M. Sze, 2nd Ed., 2002, Wiley India
- 4. Electronic Principles, A. Malvino, D.J. Bates, 7th Edition, 2018, Tata Mc-Graw Hill Education.
- 5. Electronic Devices & circuit Theory, R.L. Boylestad & L.D. Nashelsky, 2009, Pearson

## **Additional Readings:**

- 1. Solid State Electronic Devices, B.G.Streetman & S.K.Banerjee, 6th Edn., 2009, PHI
- 2. Learning Electronic Devices & circuits, S.Salivahanan & N.S.Kumar, 3rd Ed., 2012, Tata Mc-Graw Hill OP-Amps
- 3. Microelectronic Circuits, M.H. Rashid, 2nd Edition, Cengage Learning
- 4. Microelectronic Devices & Circuits, David A.Bell, 5th Edn.,2015, Oxford University Press
- 5. Basic Electronics: Principles and Applications, C.Saha, A.Halder, D.Ganguli, 1st Edition, 2018, Cambridge University Press

### **References for Laboratory Work:**

1. Basic Electronics: A text lab manual, P.B.Zbar, A.P.Malvino, M.A.Miller, 1994, Mc-Graw Hill. OP-Amps

CC-XI: Quantum Mechanics & Applications (32221501) Credit: 06 (Theory-04, Practical-02) Theory: 60 Hours

Practical: 60 Hours

# **Course Objective**

After learning the elements of modern physics, in this course students would be exposed to more advanced concepts in quantum physics and their applications to problems of the sub atomic world.

# **Course Learning Outcomes**

The Students will be able to learn the following from this course:

- Methods to solve time-dependent and time-independent Schrodinger equation.
- Quantum mechanics of simple harmonic oscillator.
- Non-relativistic hydrogen atom: spectrum and eigenfunctions.